

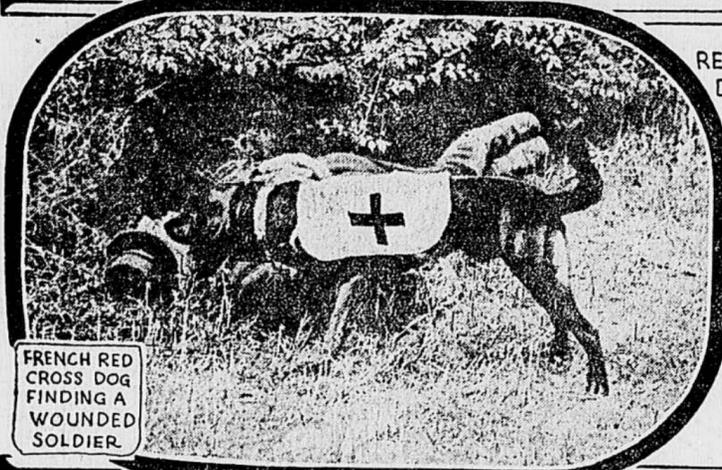
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Heroic Dogs Of War

They Have Distinguished Themselves As Scouts, Sentinels, Ambulance Aids and Life Savers.



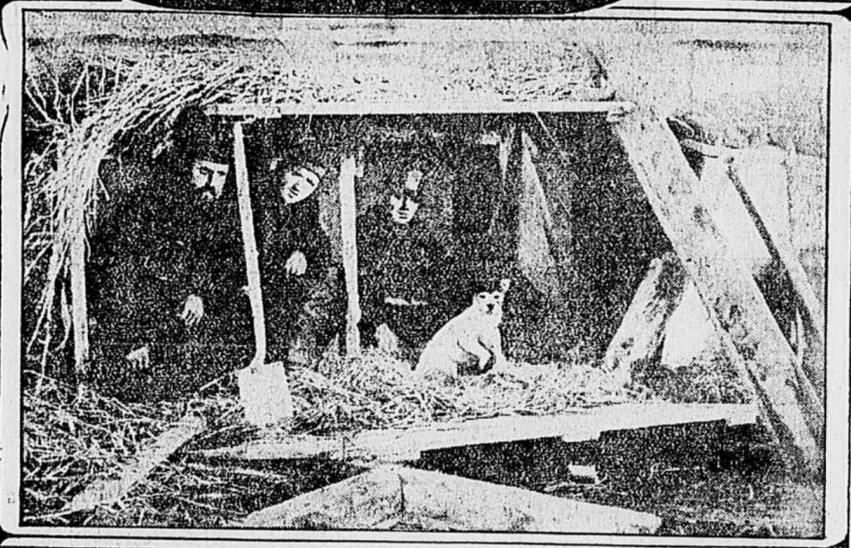
"LASSIE" WHO SAVED A DROWNING MAN-OF-WAR SAILOR



RED CROSS DOGS THAT HAVE LED DOCTORS TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER



"WUBBLES" WHO SAVED A FRENCH MARINE



The Dog Scout of the Belgian Trenches.

GERMAN newspapers and periodicals, which publish cartoons, somewhat naturally make the war the almost invariable subject of their efforts. The same overshadowing theme is used by nearly all the other European newspapers in their pictures, and our American newspapers use it only a little less frequently than the others. There has, however, been a marked peculiarity about the German war cartoons for the past few weeks. They now frequently deal with the relations of the United States to the war. This is the first time that our country has had the honor of being the central figure in public and newspaper discussions in Germany. In half a dozen different ways

ONE of the most interesting features of this war has been the important and useful part that dogs have played in it. Dogs have been used to draw light guns, to act as assistants to the Red Cross service, to do scout duty and for several other purposes. Dogs were employed in ancient wars and their usefulness has for some years been urged by European army officers. This is the first important modern war in which they have been tested. They have fully justified the strongest claims made by their trainers in many branches of military work. Germany has 2,000 trained dogs in the field, both the French and Belgians are using them extensively, and England has a corresponding number. The Russian Government recently invited Major Richardson, of the British army, to Petrograd to judge the army and police dogs. Major Richardson found that the best dogs belonged to the Ismatlovsky regiment, which exhibited thirty-five dogs, for night sentry work, drawing ammunition and carrying messages. The next best regiment was the Preobrazhensky, and the third was that of the Sharpshooters of the Guard. Germany uses her dogs chiefly for ambulance work. In this enormous, wild, thinly populated area in which she is fighting against Russia it is extremely difficult for the medical officers to recover all wounded men. Here the ambulance dog with his keen scent becomes of enormous value. These ambulance dogs have saved hundreds of men in the German army. The Belgians have developed the use of dogs to drag machine guns and light quick-firing guns more than any other army. The dogs can pull a gun farther and over rougher ground than a horse. They do not succumb so easily to hard conditions and by avoiding the use of a horse they represent an important

economy. They have a better chance of escaping the enemy's bullets than a horse or a man. The Belgian police dogs have for some years established their reputation as among the most intelligent and most courageous members of the canine race. These are the dogs that have done the best work for their country during the present war. Major Richardson, of the British army, has trained many dogs for sentry work, and they have done some remarkable feats for their country during the present war. He also trains dogs for all the other kinds of military duty that have been mentioned here. The Major began by employing bloodhounds for military purposes, but he is now more disposed to make use of Irish terriers and other terriers of a large type. These dogs have the wonderful smelling capacity of the terrier, great activity and courage and sufficient weight and muscle for rough work and fighting. Well-trained dogs have proved very valuable as sentries. The dog can smell a stranger when no human enemy can detect him. There is no chance of a surprise attack by night when an Irish terrier is on guard. While the dog has been showing his value and courage in war, it is only right that some public recognition should be given to his services. The British soldier receives the coveted Victoria Cross for some extraordinary deed of bravery. Why should not a brave dog receive some corresponding distinction for risking his life? This was how the matter appeared to the British public. At the regular London dog show just held a place of honor was reserved for fifteen dog heroes. Unlike the other animals present they were not chosen for beauty of form or purity of race. They were there because they had done something. Wubbles, who belongs to Dr. A. Conder, of Bognor, on the coast of England, saw two young Frenchmen

German Cartoons of "Uncle Sam"

America appears an important factor in the war to German eyes. The Germans are very much concerned about our trade in war munitions with the allies. The protest of the United States Government against the German submarine blockade raised a fresh crop of German cartoons. Then the problem of the American attitude towards the British blockade of foodstuffs became a still more prolific subject for them. Thus it happens that Uncle Sam is the leading figure in many German cartoons. He is not a pleasing figure as he appears to German eyes. His angularity is excessive; in fact, he is hardly human. He looks like some mechanical toy made of metal, and that is perhaps how the fleshy German regards the lean American type. Some of the cartoons are quite virulent, some are good-natured, but none of them can be considered flattering to Uncle Sam. Perhaps the strongest and cleverest of all the anti-American cartoons which have come over is one from "Simplicissimus," of Munich. It is entitled "Neutral America," and shows a sly, bloodless, hypocritical Uncle Sam selling the weapons of slaughter to Death for bags of gold. The legend beneath it reads: "Don't believe, Mr. Death, that I wish merely to make money; I sell these things because they are the means of bringing peace into the world." The cartoon is a masterpiece of art. Uncle Sam is depicted, this time having two faces. On one side he is selling cannon to a pair of shocking-looking allies, while on the other side he is handing some fine words to a perfectly angelic German soldier. This is called "Department Store Neutrality," and the legend with it says: "Look here, dear German, this is the only difference: You furnish the battles and I furnish supplies for them." The most friendly and hopeful view of Uncle Sam is expressed in a cartoon entitled, "The Patient American Gold-Uncle." Here Uncle Sam is represented sitting on an enormous pile of unmarketed natural products, while he says: "It is all right to be neutral, but deuced inconvenient. My English cousin won't let me send out foodstuffs, and I can choke with my own wealth. Perhaps I shall have to take my English cousin by the ear." It must be admitted that the title is the cleverest thing about this cartoon. "Gold-Uncle" is a nice word. These cartoons have been accompanied by a proportionate outpouring of articles by German journalists and writers on the subject of American neutrality. The most important and interesting expression along this line comes from Maximilian Harden, who is universally regarded as the ablest and most independent of German journalists. In his journal, the "Zukunft," of Berlin, Harden writes: "We earnestly request that there be no outcry if American ships are damaged through attacks of German submarines. England wants to prevent us, and we want to prevent England, from importing foodstuffs and raw materials. You don't attempt to land on our coasts. Keep away from the British as well. You were warned in good time. What is about to happen has been imposed by pitiless necessity, and must be. And let no cry of pain and no menace sound in Germany's ear." "Sentiment of Americans is unfriendly to us. Despite tours of prices, the statue of Frederick the Great, the exchange of professors, and Kiel week? Yes. Despite them all." "Before Mr. Roosevelt bared his horse teeth to Berliners he had talked cheerfully to Admirals Dewey and Beresford about a starchy banner war against Germany. And the quieter compatriots of that noisy being said: 'You Germans are wonderful and selfishly devoted to duty. You scorn us because we pursue business. We take piles of gold across the sea and then you raise your nose high in the air as if it stank.'" "Uncle Sam—Don't Believe, Mr. Death, That I Wish Merely to Make Money. I Sell These Weapons Because They Are the Means of Bringing Peace Into the World.—From Simplicissimus.

Uncle Sam—My English Cousin Won't Let Me Send Out Foodstuffs, and I Can Choke With My Own Wealth.—From Jugend.

Uncle Sam—Dear German, This Is the Only Difference Between Us: You Furnish the Battles and I the Supplies.—From the Uik.

